British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 727.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

Shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday evening, a discharge of rockets from the Police department announced that some news had arrived. It was soon ascertained that Don Juan Lavalle had been defeated. The public offices, theatres and town were in consequence illuminated, and music traversed the streets, amid incessant flights of rockets, firing of musquetry and *vivas* for the Restorer of the Laws, the Confederate army, General Echague, General Oribe President of the Oriental Republic, the Governments of the Argentine Confederation, the Independence of the Confederation and of America; and *mueras* for the Unitarians, Lavalle, &c. A number of civil and military officers and citizens proceeded to the private residence of the Governor, to offer to H. E. their congratulations on the event. A great crowd also collected in front of the house, in the court yard of which a band of music was stationed. At 10 in the morning of Wednesday the Fort fired a salute of 21 guns, simultaneous with which the bells of the various Churches rang a merry peal, music played and rockets, &c., were discharged. In the evening the illuminations were repeated, and rockets sent up from all parts of the town. There were also music and other demonstrations. The rain which commenced at 9 o'clock caused the rejoicings to conclude earlier than they would otherwise have done. Those which took place at the Theatres we have noticed in our Theatrical article.

The following is the despatch from General Echague.

The General in Chief of the united army of operations of the Argentine Confederation.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the National affairs of the Republic.

Head quarters en las Puntas del Sauce Grande, July 16, 1840.

Master a second time of the field of battle, after an action of two hours duration, in which the valiant defenders of the National independence vied with each other in valour and determination against the infamous slaves of foreign gold, I have the satisfaction of communicating to Y. E. this highly important event, and of congratulating you upon the immense results which it must produce.

The enemy having employed the whole of the day of yesterday in a brisk but unavailing cannonade, which was vigorously answered, resolved at length at 1 o'clock to day to attack us. With this design nearly all his cavalry marched upon our right flank, whilst his artillery played, but not with impunity, upon the centre of our line, for which reason the encounter between the squadrons took place in the rear of the position we occupied. There these so much cried up legions of the traitors were cut in pieces, leaving upwards of 600 killed on the field, amongst the rest two Colonels and several officers, besides 26 prisoners including a Captain. The enemy dispersed, some towards the North seeking the forest of Montiel, and others in different directions, where they were pursued as far as the state of our horses would allow.

In the meantime our artillery was not idle, being successfully engaged in repelling the enemy's fire, and our battalions awaited with unruffled serenity the approach of the enemy's infantry, who kept up a heavy fire as they advanced, whilst ours reserved theirs until they could take deadly aim, which they did so effectually that the Correntinos who were not mowed down, took to a precipitate flight, casting away their arms before they came to the point of the bayonet. More than a hundred muskets have been already collected and presented to me.

Our loss is but small, as I do not think that the number of killed, wounded and placed *hors du combat* amounts to 60. In conclusion I have to assure Y. E. that the Generals, officers and soldiers, have all behaved with the greatest gallantry, and I hope shortly to complete the destruction of the remnants of the enemy, in order to recommend them as they deserve to the consideration of their fellow countrymen and of all friends of American Independence.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Pascual Echague.

P. S. The enemy presented in the battle a foreign auxiliary force (Basques) which accompanied the traitorous Correntinos in their shameful flight.

We have read two private letters from officers of General Echague's army, dated *Campo de la Victoria Sauce Grande* 17th inst. They rate the killed and wounded of their opponents at nearer 1000 men than 600, and speak in glowing terms of the conduct of General Echague, and the steady bravery of his officers and soldiers. They also speak confidently that the victory will lead to decisive consequences.—Both letters agree that the loss in General Echague's army was very small. His chief artillery officer Nicola, was wounded in the face on the 15th inst., by a splinter, in consequence of which the command devolved on Lieut. Col. John B. Thorne, and he commanded the artillery during the action of the 16th.

Entre Rios, 4th Bulletin.

The following was published a few hours previous to the receipt of the news of the above action.

The districts of the Province in which the assassin Lavalle, obtained illusory and usurped dominion are being rapidly liberated by Entre-Riano intrepidity. The so called Commandants of Nogoya and Tala are prisoners, and Colonel Felipe or Felipillo Rodriguez, at Villaguai, and Facundo Barrios in the district of Concordia have fled: good horses have been collected to remount our cavalry: the enemy's parties are pursued with success; and hemmed in in such a manner that to our soldiers skirmishing is an affair of diversion.

The following is the result of these operations.

Killed of the enemy 46—prisoners 33—deserters 43—armament brought by the deserters 29 carbines, 15 sabres, 24 lances and 6 pistols. Amongst the killed has been recognised N. Fernandez, landholder of the South, who commanded a small squadron of Lancers, Manuel Bustos residing at Villaguai, and others of less note. There are prisoners 8 officers.—The following proclamation was issued on the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence.

The Commander in Chief of the united army of operations of the Argentine Confederation to the troops under his command.

Soldiers:—We who combat for the liberty and honor of the Republic; who defend its integrity against the unjust pretensions and perfidious manœuvres of foreign agents; we who remain *faithful* to the national voice which in 1838 approved the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs; we who in despite of difficulties, dangers and privations, have never faltered in sustaining the sacred cause of the people, and the Federation; yes, we with justice may glory in the name of Argentines on the anniversary of our Independence. Its sanction by the fathers of the country in the city of Tucuman transformed a miserable colony into a sovereign nation, having the right to form such laws as it might deem convenient, to exclude or admit foreigners in the same manner as an individual receives guests into his house; if that rank which has been recognised by other nations be not an empty or derisive title.

Fellow Countrymen:—The adhesion to our Independence has ever been the motive for the great actions which illustrate our annals: the destruction of the power of the Bourbons on this Continent; the creation of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, by the termination of our differences with the Empire of Brazil; the fall of the obscure conqueror of Peru Santa-Cruz, and the present struggle against the odious unitarians, owe their origin to the energy of this sentiment. Strengthened and stimulated by the approbation of civilised nations, and the sympathies of all American hearts, we count as nothing the sacrifice of our fortunes, the exposing of our lives, having the noble object of securing the Independence of the Argentine Confederation; in spite of the modern and immoral Catilines, the vindictive Coriolanusses, and the perjured egotistical Correntinos, who sacrifice the honor of their country to their base passions. They shall bite the dust in battle, or shall be loaded with the perpetual malediction which traitor instruments of foreign interests merit.

In the mean time, companions in arms, you have by your constancy and valour merited the gratitude of the people; and you brave Orientals whose firm conduct has known how to confound the arts of the rebel Rivera and his infamous followers, for which you are the hope of the true friends of the laws; you Argentines faithful to the most just of causes, join with me in congratulations that you have embraced and sustained it, offering thanks to the Almighty on this solemn day for the benefits conferred by our emancipation: and confide in the continuance of his favors, renewing the sacred oath to die or conquer for the independence and liberty of our country, obtaining as a reward the blessings of posterity.

Head quarters Sauce Grande, July 9, 1840.

Pascual Echague.

The following circular addressed to the Subscribers of the Commercial Rooms Buenos Ayres, has been issued—

The circumstances of the times render it necessary to raise the Subscription to the Commercial Rooms, from one hundred dollars currency per annum, to two hundred, commencing from 1st July, 1840.

When on the 1st January 1831 the price of the subscription was fixed at 100 dollars per annum, the exchange on England was at 7¼ pence per dollar—Doubloons 114, and hard dollars 6½.

The constant depreciation in the current money, has for some time past deprived the Proprietor of the Establishment of any emolument, and latterly he has carried it on at a considerable loss. When, therefore, it be considered, that an augmentation has recently taken place in the rent of the premises, and that the Foreign Journals, Reviews, &c., are paid for in specie, it is confidently hoped that the addition made to the subscription will meet with the approbation of the Subscribers.

CHINA.

The rupture with China, occupies a great deal of public attention in the United Kingdom. We regret however to observe that an influential party call in question the policy and justice of the war. A meeting was held at the Freemason's tavern in London, Earl Stanhope in the Chair, in which some strong resolutions were passed deprecating the conduct of government upon the occasion. In the House of Commons, the Ministers had only a majority of 9 on the motion brought forward by Sir James Graham relative to Chinese affairs.

The following has gone the round of the London papers.

On 25th April, in consequence of instructions from the Home-office, which directed that the prisoners should not be subjected to any further restraint than was necessary for their safe custody, orders were given by the commissioners of the metropolitan police to the crew of a Thames-police galley to board the ship Diana, from Singapore, on her way up the river, and accordingly Mr. R. White, an inspector of Thames police, and three river constables, went on board near Woolwich and took into custody James Spittal, Joseph Taylor, Henry Lawrence, John Madden, and Thomas Rainford, charged with being concerned in a disturbance which took place among some American and British seamen on one side, and a number of Chinese on the other, at a village near Hong-kong Bay. It will be recollected that a Chinaman was killed during this affray, which originated in some disorderly and violent acts committed by the American seamen, but was charged on the British, and led as well as the opium smuggling to a stoppage of the trade. The five prisoners were conveyed to the Thames police court, where their chests and hammocks were deposited, but instead of being taken before Mr. Ballantine, the presiding magistrate, as was expected, according to the usual practice, they were rowed to the Investigator, Thames-police station ship, off Surry-street, Strand. Here they were put below, and provided with proper refreshments by Mr. Fortey, the inspector in charge of the vessel. A report of their capture was made soon afterwards to the commissioners of police, and by them to the Home-office. A consultation was held as to what could be done with the prisoners, and the opinion of the law officers of the crown taken as to whether they could be legally detained. It was decided that they could not, and, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Fortey received an order to discharge them, and they were accordingly set at liberty. It appears that Spittal, Taylor, Lawrence, and Madden, belonged to the ship Carnatic, which left the London Docks in the autumn of 1838, for the Cape, Bombay, and China. Spittal and Lawrence shipped on board in London, the former as second mate, the latter as boatswain. Madden signed articles, and entered at the Cape, and Taylor at Bombay. Rainford belonged to the Mangalore, of Liverpool, at the time of the disturbance. After the affray in which the Chinaman was killed, Lawrence was sent on board the Charlotte, a vessel, we understand, which was purchased by Capt. Douglas, of the Cambridge East Indiaman, then in the neighbourhood of Macao. After remaining in irons for 17 days, Lawrence and his companions, who had been confined in other ships, were tried by a Cuddy court-martial, at which Capt. Douglas, Capt. Elliot, the superintendent of British trade, and other commanders of British vessels, were present. They were found guilty of some offence which the men declare they never heard specified, and two of them were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 15*l* each; and the others to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 20*l* each. After their trial and sentence, they were transferred to the Sultana, bound to Singapore, where they were confined in a prison, ashore, for 21 days. At the expiration of that time they were shipped on board the Diana, Captain Dodman, bound to London, and sent home as prisoners. The five men, who are fine-looking seamen, and behaved with great decorum while in custody of the Thames police, complained much of the ill treatment they had met with, and all of them attributed the disturbances to the American seamen. The account given by the sailors, and with every appearance of truth, is as follows:—On the 4th of July last, the anniversary of American independence, several American seamen went ashore to a small village, where they got drunk and quarrelled with the Chinese. After committing many acts of disorder they left the place, and in doing so fell in with some *British seamen, to whom, however, they beha*ved in a very friendly manner, with the exception of one man known as Baltimore Tom, who boasts of his pugilistic powers, and challenged to fight any seaman on board a British ship, accompanying his challenge with some insulting remarks. The British seamen did not offer to molest Baltimore Tom on that occasion, but a week afterwards, learning that he had gone ashore, several English, Scotch and Irish sailors went after him with a determination, for the honour of their common country, to fight him if he would accept of one of them as an adversary. When they got upon the beach at a village abreast of Lin Tin, the British seamen met the Americans coming towards their boats without "Baltimore Tom." The Americans had their hats decorated with gold leaves, which they said they had taken from the Chinese, whom they had fought and beaten. They also stated that they had broken open a "josshouse," or Chinese place of worship, and knocked the wooden gods and idols about. The British seamen proceeded to the village, which they had no sooner *entered than the Chinese*, believing them to belong to the party of Americans who had just committed the outrage, attacked them with sticks and stones in a most brutal manner. The British seamen retaliated, and, after a desperate conflict, succeeded in defeating the Chinamen, cleared the village, and *caused them to fly in all directions.*

Many persons on both sides were injured during this affray. A seaman had his head cut open by a blow from one of the Chinese, and was carried by his shipmates to the boat, bleeding *profusely*. A Chinaman, who received several blows, died of his wounds next morning, and his body was exposed by the people on the beach, in sight of the British fleet, and an English seaman was demanded to expiate the loss of a Chinese *subject—a demand which could* not, of course, be compled with, as the Chinese were the aggressors, and it was not known who had inflicted the injuries which caused his death. The five seamen brought home declare that many of the unfortunate differences which have happened between the Chinese and the English have *originated through the violence and disor*der of the American seamen, who generally manage, to fix the blame on the British. When the five seamen were taken on board the Charlotte they were threatened with the cat-o'-nine-tails and all manner of punishments; and Capt. Douglas had the gratings rigged, and swore he *would give one man* three dozen, but he did not carry his threat into execution.

Extracts from the English Chronicle, April 28.

INDEPENDENCE OF SICILY.

A proclamation has just made its appearance, dated from Sicily, declaring the independence of the island, and proclaiming the Prince of Capua its future "constitutional King." That a strong desire to throw off the Neapolitan yoke prevails in Sicily there can be no doubt, but that its independence is to be attained by the present proclamation, and the circumstances out of which it arises, we rather question.—We know not what promise of support may have been proffered by Lord Palmerston or his *angry brother, but we incline to think that the* native enthusiasm of the Sicilians has outstripped their judgment when they rely, as a means of effecting the proposed revolution, upon the "important aid" which will doubtless be procured by the English relations of the "Princess Penelope of Capua." If all who bear her royal highness's *patronymic* in England were to join the Sicilian cause, their numbers might warrant us in predicting a successful issue to the struggle, but we are not aware that the "relationship" alluded to in the proclamation is of sufficient influence to determine so momentous a question. Prince Charles of Capua may possi*bly make a very good* "Constitutional King," when he has the opportunity, but the fact of his being "an admiring auditor of the (reformed) *English* Parliamentary debates," appears to us a somewhat singular qualification for governing the *Sicilians*. The allusion to the Sicilian Vespers strikes us also as a peculiarly cogent argument for rising in favour of independence. We subjoin the text of this proclamation:—

Independence of Sicily.

"Sicilians!—The hour of liberty and independence of Sicily has already arrived. The strength of our efforts of 1836 would not have been frustrated to recover our national independence, had not the effects of the ravages of the cholera almost destroyed our population. Much Sicilian blood tinged at that unhappy period the servile hands of the Neapolitans. The gener*ous shades of those patriotic martyrs cry from* their tombs for vengeance. Their blood will be the prolific seed of our liberty and political emancipation. We swear it. Not long ago the brave Belgians were oppressed under the yoke of Holland. Such was the fiat of the infamous Cougress of Vienna, which deprived us *of our privileges* and our nationality. But the Belgians, imitating the enthusiastic heroism of a great nation, threw off the chains of dependence. They rose in mass, and conquered; for the united will of the people is victory personified. England, allied with France, compelled the absolute Monarchs of Europe to recognise the independence of Belgium, and a constitutional King was placed at the head of the government. France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece, have, by the determined will of their people, changed their institutions and their princes within the short interval of ten years. The despots of Europe have looked on and have been silent.

"We, who were the first to give to the world, by one unanimous movement, the unheard-of example of the complete destruction of our oppressors—we still know how to deserve and regain independence.

"*Sicilians, to arms!* England is still indignant at the recollection of the violated faith—of the flagrant treachery—committed in abolition of the constitution proclaimed by Lord William Bentinck in our island as a pledge of gratitude from the powerful British nation. We were faithful to England throughout the dura*tion of a long-continued war.* We fought for her, and in concert with her. Our lives and our property were for many years willingly placed at her disposal. We have not a mere reliance, but a right to reckon on the gratitude of Great Britain. The time for recompence has its destined term. That period is now at *hand*. Our hopes and our just expectations will be realised.

"Our independence having just been declared, we will *nominate a constitutional King*, and we will choose him even out of the Bourbon family, for we make war not against individuals, but against principles.

"Prince Charles of Capua is born amongst us. He is a Sicilian, oppressed and unfortunate, and like us he is the victim of caprice and absolutism. Exiled from Naples because he would not bow the neck to the rancid maxims of a blind despotism and absurd etiquette, he was obliged to seek an asylum *in England*. He has now resided four years in London, where the liberality of his sentiments, as well as the propriety of his conduct, have won for him the love, the esteem, and the sympathy of the British people. We know the great interest he takes in our political situation, and the partial affection with which he is *animated towards us*. He shall be our constitutional King. *The Princess Penelope of Capua, his consort, is connected by relationship with the first families of England, who will doubtless procure important aid from their generous and opulent fellow-citizens.* Palermo, on becoming the seat of a brilliant court, will constantly attract multitudes of foreigners, who will stimulate and augment the circulation of money amongst us. Our new government, founded on the adamantine basis of a popular constitution, will afford the best possible guarantee for the preservation of public order, liberty, equality of rights, and independence.

"And you, O industrious strangers, who, attracted by the natural richness of our fertile soil, are come with your capitals to establish *yourselves amongst us*, and who have endeavoured to lay open the commerce of every part of the globe to our numerous products, you need no longer fear any violation of public faith. As long as you may think fit to remain with us your security and your property shall be as sacred as our own. Henceforth we will form with you only one family—one sole interest shall animate us all. We have only one object in common—the welfare and independence of Sicily.

"Our future constitutional King, taught in misfortune's school, and *often an admiring audi-*

tor of the English Parliamentary debates, will religiously respect whatever treaties of alliance and commerce we may, on the principle of reciprocal advantage, contract with foreign nations.

"Sicilians! to arms! Let us drive from our isle the Neapolitans, who absorb all our resources, and who, looking upon us as slaves or *adscripti glebæ*, have reduced this beautiful and fertile land, once the cradle of civilisation and the granary of Italy, to receive from abroad the first element of life.

"To arms, Sicilians! to arms! The hour of our political emancipation is at hand. The first signal of our glorious enterprise, the powerful British fleet stationed at Malta, will surround out extensive coast, and protect our ports from the disembarkation of the mercenary hordes who are enrolled under the degraded banners of the imbecile and presumptuous ruler of Naples. Meanwhile we will convoke our ancient Parliament; we will form volunteer corps; we will establish in every part of the island a national guard, and, if our oppressors do not fly with precipitation at the first sight of our national standard, *let them tremble while they recollect the Sicilian Vespers!*

"Viva the independence of Sicily!

"Viva the Constitution!

"Viva King Charles!

"Viva England!

"*Sicily*, 1840."

FOREIGN HOLDERS OF ENGLISH STOCKS.—If the information we have been able to obtain be correct, there are at present a fewer number of foreign holders of English stocks that at any period for years past, while at the same time the bonds of the continental governments are also held less extensively by capitalists of this country than has been remembered for the last 15 or 20 years. We believe at one period parties in England held not less than 25,000,000*l* of French Rentes; now the estimate is that there is held in this country barely 7,000,000*l*. Of Austrian, Danish, and Prussian bonds, the capitalists of England held at one time by far the largest share of all the loans; now they have so few of them that it is not unusual for weeks to pass off withoutt a single bargain being effected in them. In course of time these bonds have been forwarded as remittances to the continent at greatly advanced prices, which will more than make up for all the losses the country has sustained by the defection on the part of the South American States as regards the non-payment of their dividends. As respects the United States of America, matters are at present in a different position. It is stated, on good authority, that British capitalists hold of Bank, Canal, or other stock and shares issued by companies on the other side of the Atlantic, no less than 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 dollars.

WILL ALGIERS REMAIN SUBJECT TO FRANCE? "French writers, and indeed one English writer of reputation, suggest that Algiers, under the occupation of the French, seems to answer the conditions of African civilisation. It must be admitted, that this district of Northern Africa is concentrated and united in its parts; that its inhabitants are a somewhat civilised people, are acquainted with European manners and customs, are dwellers, for the most part, in fortified towns, and united with more advanced nations by the common bonds of religion—all excellent qualities to form a centre from which to irradiate civilisation among barbarous nations. But the French occupation of ten years has destroyed a flourishing country, and disorganised a progressive people. They themselves, as well as the Arabs, are now starving in a country a few years ago teeming with plenty. The natives, for a time, ceased to wage war openly, only more successfully to carry it on in disguise; and now the war has recommenced in earnest, and in the form of that worst of curses, a "holy war." Algeria will only submit to France by force—civilisation seldom accompanies force. But were the French securely established, with the consent of the conquered, it may be doubted whether they are a people who have qualifications to carry civilisation into semi-savage countries."—*The Colonial Magazine.*

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on *public service*,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

As his Britannic Majesty was visiting the summer encampments near Winchester, Garrick being present on a field-day in the vicinity, found it requisite to dismount, when his horse escaped from his hold, and ran off: throwing himself immediately into his professional attitude, he cried out, "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"

The exclamation and attitude excited great amazement among the spectators, who knew him not; but it could not escape the quick apprehension of the king, for, on hearing it, he immediately said, "Those must be the tones of Garrick! see if he is not on the ground." The theatrical monarch was immediately brought before his majesty, who not only condoled with him good-humoredly on his *misfortune*, but flatteringly added that his delivery of Shakspeare could never pass undiscovered.

Advertisements.

TO DITCHERS.

DITCHERS are wanted to work at an establishment about 12 leagues from town. Apply at No 24 Calle Belgrano.

Poor families who may wish to employ themselves in picking wool, for which they will receive good remuneration per arroba, can also apply at No. 24 Calle Belgrano. j18 3t

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

JAMES MASON,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
(From London.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Shop No. 107, Calle de la Piedad, where he intends *carrying* on Brush making in all its different branches, and he flatters himself that with a thorough knowledge and a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Brushes of every description and shape made to order, of the newest and most approved fashion recently received from London. j9 4t

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st May.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Adriana.
Brig Frisk, Captain William Whiteway.
Brig James Ray, Captain Mann.
Brig William Sorlie, Captain J. Frame.
Brig Beccles, Captain G. L. Manthorpe.

The Adriana and Beccles were to sail on the 8th May.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Thomas Fielden, Captain Smith.
Ship Abbots Reading, Captain Renner.
Barque Kestrel.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Secret, Captain Scollay.
Brig Oberon, Captain G. W. Farrell.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Highlander, Capt. Abraham Bottomley.
Barque John Horton.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

April 7th, H. B. M's packet Petrel, from Rio Janeiro 18th February, with the mail forwarded hence 18th January, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

AT LONDON.

April 13th, British brig Mars, Gallais, from Montevideo.
" 14th, British brig John, Flere, from Montevideo.
" 22nd, British brig Flora, Puitron, from Montevideo 26th January.
" 25th, British brig Two Friends, DeGruchy, from Montevideo.

AT LIVERPOOL.

April 18th, British brig Trio, Boag, from Montevideo.
" 22nd, British brig Frisk, Whiteway, from Montevideo.
" 29th, British brig Sir John Franklin, from Montevideo.

AT SWANSEA.

April 22nd, —— —— Galatea, Jansen, from Valparaiso.
" 29th, —— —— Dania, Bendixen, from Valparaiso.

AT GLOUCESTER.

April 14th, British brig Dundee, Emanu, from Montevideo 9th January.

OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

April 21st, French barque Hirondelle, Cordier, from Montevideo.

OFF TUSKAR.

April, —— —— Vestal, from Montevideo.

AT BOURDEAUX.

April 6th, French barque Felix, Henri, from Valparaiso.

AT CETTE.

April 1st, French brig Felicité, David, from Montevideo.

AT MATANZAS.

March 10th, Spanish brig Merced, Cabruja, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

12th ult., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 21st May, Montevideo 29th do.
26th ult., H. B. M's packet Sheldrake, from Falmouth (calling at Madeira) 8th May, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

May 31st, H. B. M's packet Pigeon, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 23rd April, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 23rd of July, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.
BRITISH.	Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

21st ult., H. B. M's packet Spey, for Falmouth, (calling at Bahia and Pernambuoo) with the mail forwarded hence 21st May, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 18.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 19.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 20.—Wind N. opposite coast and the Island of Martin Garcia visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 21.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's ketch Arrow, 6 guns, Lieut. William Robinson, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, Señores Pio Estanislado Garcia, Bernardo Carbonnel, Dionisio Moyano, Francisco Moyano, Santiago Cairol, Miguel Angel Cuñarro (a clergyman), Joaquin Hurtado de Mendoza, Ezequiel Estevanot, Antonio Poller, his wife and 3 little children, Antonio Caeto, Pedro Llambi, Manuel Casado, Nicolas Folgueras, José Toribio Eonlasso, Lazaro Facias, Nicolas Buenjardin, Carlos Marsena, Luis Tau, Bernardo Diaz, Antonio Hiffner, Ignacio Casariego, José Zapata, and another gentleman (a native). Messrs. William Roby, John Duguid and John Peek.

Señoras Eugenia Mansilla, Ines Montoro, Dolores Acha, with four little children, Helena Martinez, Florencia Quintas and Pepa Cabrera. Madame Marie and Mademoiselle Louise Marie. Mrs. Ann Jackson and Miss Harriett Simpson.

Steerage, Mercedes Allen and 2 little children, Josefa Cierra, Carlos Villar, Manuel Cordero (black servant), James Francis and Thomas Collins.

July 22.—Wind N. opposite coast visible. Rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

H. B. M's ship Actæon was under way to day, but got aground shortly after leaving the outer roads. She fired a gun at 2 p.m. Boats from the United States ship Marion, and the French and British men of war in the outer roads went to her. The wind was 'scant' from the northward with smooth water.

July 23.—Wind S. Rain from 9 last night until 4 this morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passenger Mr. John Macfarlane.

She fired 2 signal guns this morning, viz:—one at 2 a. m. the other at 4.

July 24.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 19th inst., was performed to a good house the tragedy of *Los hijos de Edipo.*

On 20th, for the benefit of Señor Cordova, prompter to the Theatre, the tragedy of Othello, in which that gentleman undertook the part of Othello, being his first appearance on any stage. It was an amateur performance and therefore exempt from criticism. We were much pleased with the acting of Señor Benito Ximeno, as Brabantio. It would have been more perfect had he qualified his gait to the lines of age depicted in his face: he was much applauded, and has great merit in such characters. The junior Gonzales (a youth of 14 or 15 years of age) was the Cassio. He was well tutored in the part, played with spirit and was rapturously applauded. He is promising and clever. Sra. Rossi personated Desdemona, and in some parts with success, but she whines too much.

We did not wait the farce.

The house was crowded. Every place was taken in boxes, pit, and gallery, and many were so importunate to obtain seats when there were none to be had, that the *boletero* was obliged to abandon his post. In the boxes were General Soler and daughter, and several Oriental families all wearing the white device.

During the evening, four, British men of war sailors posted themselves in one of the boxes, with their hats on; but being assailed by *afueras* and laughter from the pit, they became aware of their improper conduct and retreated.

In the lower boxes were several members of the dramatic corps of 'the other house,' including Señor Ruiz and Señora Trinidad.

On 22nd, *La escuela de los Soberanos* and a farce. These performances were stated in the bills to be in celebration of the glorious victory obtained over the hordes of the odious unitarian band, and the bills were headed as follows.—*Viva la Federacion! Viva la Independencia Nacional! Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva el General Echague! Mueran los salvages Unitarios.*

The National Anthem was sung followed by vivas and mueras, and the portrait of H. E. the Governor was placed by military officers in front of the government box.

The house was well attended, its exterior illuminated, and a band of music was stationed in front, near to which a bonfire blazed.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The performances at this Theatre were suspended last week, which an address to the public inserted in the *Diario de la Tarde* of Saturday last from the proprietress Doña Teresa Villarraza de Monteros explains. She there states that shortly after purchasing the Theatre, it was reported that the purchase was on account of absent individuals, odious unitarians, but that she had proved to the Authority the falsehood of the assertion.

The performances were resumed on 19th inst., on which occasion was performed *Los hijos de Edipo* (the same play on the same night at both houses). We were not present.

On 21st, Señor Ruiz repeated the part of Othello with more success than on his first essay. In the 4th act (which is a poor copy of the 3rd act of Shakspere's play) he gave some capital touches and was enthusiastically cheered. In the last scene his action was bad—Othello would not have stood with his head in a manner hidden between his shoulders like a criminal.—Three rounds of applause followed the fall of the curtain with cries for another round.—When Señor Ruiz again plays the character we would advise him to discard the robe which caused him so much trouble in the 4th act.

After the play Señor Vacani sung an air.

The house was respectably attended in the pit and cazuela.

In consequence of the news from Entre Rios, which arrived this evening, a band of military music was stationed in the Theatre. At the close of the play the curtain was again raised, and Señor Ruiz and Doña Trinidad stood before the audience in their costume as Othello and Desdemona. The band struck up the National Anthem, the Federal *cancion*, &c. &c. *Vivas* were given for the National Independence, H. E. the Governor, General Echague, the House of Representatives; and *mueras* for Lavalle, Rivera and the Unitarians.

Señor Ruiz from the stage gave similar *vivas* and *mueras*, and concluded by giving a *viva* for the patrons of the Victoria Theatre. The manager (Culebras) then came forward and announced that in consequence of the glorious news the Theatre would be open on the morrow.

On 22nd, was performed *El Macias* and a farce.

We were not present, but we hear that the National Anthem was sung, the portrait of General Rosas displayed, a number of *vivas* and *mueras* given—and a band of military music stationed in the lobby.

The night was most unfavorable. A heavy rain commenced at 9 o'clock, to the great dismay of the female portion of the audience at both Theatres.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

18th inst. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising to the S., and two whale boats to the N. last night. They returned to the outer roads this morning. Blockaders beef boat (balandrita) arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

19th. The Perle's launch, a launch and 3 whale boats were cruising to the N., and a launch and a whale boat to the S. last night, and returned this day.

20th. The Perle's launch, a launch and a whale boat were cruising to S., and a launch and a whale boat to N. last night and returned. The Perle's launch sailed to N. to day and returned. A chalana came to the outer roads supposed a prize. An empty prize schooner was observed amongst the blockaders this morning; she had some time since landed her cargo at San Isidro, and was lying there, but was cut out, thence, last night at midnight, by French boats, whose crews it is stated consisted of upwards of 60 men. They were not resisted as no troops were on the spot. Indeed, the affair may be regarded as a "surprise."

21st. The Perle's launch and 2 whale boats were cruising to the S. last night and returned.

22nd. The Perle's launch, a launch and a whale boat were cruising to S., and a launch and 3 whale boats to N. last night and returned.

The blockading vessels displayed lights at night.

23rd. The Perle's launch, a launch and a whale boat were cruising to the N. last night and returned.

The schooner cut out on Sunday night last, sailed this day for Colonia.

24th. The French schooner of war Eclair arrived from the eastward.

This day (25th inst.) completes the 851st day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER has been mild this week.—Thermometer 54 to 60. It rained from 9 o'clock on Wednesday night until 4 Thursday morning. The continual rains have caused the streets to be in a most deplorable state; some of them are absolutely impassable, and there are no scavengers here to clear away the mud. Nature performs that operation.

The gentleman who took from the Commercial Room the 'Mirror' for February, is requested to return it.

Married.

On 29th April last, at Bolton, England, WILLIAM RODGER, Esq., merchant of Liverpool and Buenos Ayres, to SARAH, daughter of the late Thomas Rushton, Esq., of the Height, Bolton.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish				dollars each	
Do. Patriot				do. do.	
Plata macuquina				do. for one	no price.
Dollars, Spanish				do. each.	
Do Patriot and Patacones				do. do.	
Six per cent Stock	60	a		do. per ct.	
Bank Shares	*none*				
Exchange on England	$1\frac{5}{8}$	a		penceperdol	
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.	
Do. Montevideo	33	a	34	per patacon	
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar	
Hides, Ox, best	65	a	70	dls.p. pesada	
Do. country	53	a	55	do. do.	
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	54	a	56	do. do.	
Do. salted		a		do. do.	
Do. Horse	19	a	20	do. each.	
Nutria Skins	$6\frac{1}{2}$	a	7	do. per lb.	
Chinchilli Skins		a		do. per dozen	
Wool, common	14	a	18	do. per arr'ba	
Do. picked	36	a	37	do. do.	
Sheep skins per dozen	24	a	26	per 30lb.	
Calf skins per dozen	45	a	47		
Deer skins per dozen	19	a	20		
Hair, long	120	a	125	do.per arr'ba	
Do. mixed	54	a	60	do. do.	
Jerked Beef		a		doperquintal	
Tallow, melted	26	a	28	do.per.arrb'a	
Horns	400	a	600	per mil.	
Flour, (North American)		a		*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan	
Discount	1	a	$1\frac{1}{4}$	pr ct. pr. month	

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $1\frac{3}{4}$ pence. The lowest ditto $1\frac{5}{8}$ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.